The Mushington Times

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C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1915.

LET US HAVE A REAL NAVY OR NONE AT ALL

In its naval preparedness program the Administration ignores mince the word-by Germany. the war's one distinct lesson. It is that either one belligerent navy must be superior to another's or it is, for war purposes, no navy at all.

long time unequal struggles with rent issue of the Survey Magazine. strong armies. Armies without adequate artillery can dig themselves concerning the valuable information into trenches for some sort of resistance against numerous and heavy guns. Even armies without sufficient or suitable ammunition can take care of themselves after a fashion until they are supplied with what they need. Then they can come back; they can turn the tables on the enemy. All this we have seen not only in France and in Flanders, but in Russia. We look to see it again in the Balkans.

But in sea battle the ship's first chance is, if it is overmatched, the ship's last chance. So it is with whole navies. The fight is over in a power sunk to the ocean's bottom and its crews exterminated, with the greater sea power scarcely scratched, its crews enduring not much more danger or hardship than at peaceful target practice.

Now what is a superior navy? It ship, can steam faster, throw more

If a ship can't shoot as far as the enemy's ship it will be blown out of the water by that enemy's ship before it can close in to get the range

If a ship can both steam as fast order by the other when the enemy throws more and heavier metal in a given number of minutes

Every naval action of his war has been settled on those principles, which are as absolute as the law of gravity-has been settled in a jiffy and with the overwhelming defeat of the ships, squadrons and fleets deficient in speed, range and weight of metal, and with the massacre of

And by the immutable law of navies today do not exist as fighting power on any open water of the globe, do not exist, in fact, as anything except helpless machinery sicians of merit to enlist in the orwhich must hide within the shelter ganization. of harbors guarded from the enemy's fleet by mines and by forts.

But if Germany's navy is a fragile toy to be smashed by Great Britain's sea power in a few minutes of gunplay if ever they get together, so is our navy now, so would be the navy which the Administration plans a like toy to the German battle fleet.

coual to the best and the fatal flaw in the Administration's naval plan.

that can sail out and fight and beat an enemy, then we might as well have no navy. If we are not coing to have a navy that we need not lock up for safekeeping behind the guns of harbor fortresses, then we might as well save the money.

And as for the Dewey board's deto Great Britain. With our fargive them such protection as the viewed as a dangerous speculator. United Kingdom. Aside from so automobile industry, plucked from many mutual interests and sentiments which are a natural guarantee business many will point this more! Humane Society medal for rescuing the report states that there are containing automobile industry, plucked from seven persons from drowning. All the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and sale of the memory volume and sale of the memory volume and sale of the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and sale of the memory volume and sale of them were of German origin, regularity and sale of the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and sale of the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and sale of the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and sale of the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and sale of the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and sale of the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and sale of the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and the memory volume of a New York of them were of German origin, regularity and the memory volume of a New York of the memory volume of a New York of the memory volume of a New York of the memory volume of a New York or the memory volume of a New York of the memory volume of a New Y

tions in respect of Germany. There of such a huge production affright- past two years, will enthusiastically Mysterious Man Hunt are none in respect of Japan. There ed most of the makers of cars, who are none in respect of other great were sure there would be an unsold powers with which we may become surplus. They calculated that if one embroiled through no fault of ours, concern turned out 50,000 cars there but none the less desperately.

Against any of these we shall business at all. never need a navy so vast that it could police safely, merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely, merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely, merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely, merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely, merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely, merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely, merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely, merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely merely as a home guard, our many thousand miles of could police safely merely as a home guard. never need a navy so vast that it coast. All that we shall need will strict production. The conference be a navy which, steaming faster, developed that pretty hearly every-shooting further and throwing more body was planning a large increase will word particularly as an the trail is reached." and the shooting further and throwing more body was planning a large increase well word particularly as an the trail is reached." and the shouter shooting further and throwing more body was planning a large increase ugly word, particularly so on acmetal, can meet the enemy hundred of leagues out at sea, sink his ships where we catch them, end his creased.

body was planning a large increase ugly word, particularly so on acquerry is supposed to early a letter of count of the German claim they are defending themselves and only occuping such territory as proves held and the little troopers will be ships where we catch them, end his creased.

That is all we need, but it is the very least that we should have.

Either we want a navy for exactly that sort of life and death work, if wild. or whenever we must face it, or we don't want any navy at all. We don't need a navy merely to beat up country would, by 1918, take a mil-Mexico or Haiti or some other halfcivilized patch on the Western Hemisphere. We need and must have, and, if not from the Democratic million cars in 1916, and present incontrol of our Government, then dications in the business are that from some other, we shall have a they will all be sold. navy that can hold us safe from

"NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS"

Washington as a national bureau Weak armies may continue for a of information is described in a cur-Many of the facts described therein, to be had for the asking, or for the payment of a nominal sum, through the Agricultural or Interior Departments, through the Bureau of Education, the Children's Bureau, and through other departments and bureaus, are familiar to those who live in Washington. But they need to be given all possible publicity beyond Washington's borders.

One phase of the situation should be impressed more fully upon national organizations whose main object is the spreading of propaganda, or the dissemination of information. squadrons and fleets. So it is with That is, that Washington, by virtue of gaining this reputation as a nafew minutes, with the lesser sea tional question bureau, has drawn to itself some of the foremost organizations of an informative character in this country.

Here are the headquarters of such influential bodies as the Na-Geographic Society, American Civic Association, the is the navy whose units, ship for Carnegie Institution, the Volta a new interdependence of the Amer-Bureau, the American Institute of icas among themselves, as well as metal and throw it further than the Architects, the American Peace Society, the Chamber of Commerce of ferentiating them from the older If a ship is inferior in speed to the United States, and many other continents. the enemy's weaker ship it can similar bodies. Washington is never catch the other to beat it. If being recognized as the appropriate a ship is inferior in speed to the place for a "national headquarters," enemy's stronger ship, it can never and the civic and trade organizations of Washington do well to emphasize this point.

MORE PAY FOR MARINE BAND

The United States Marine Band is an institution in Washington. Its fame has spread beyond the borders engaged in the same democratic exstill will be put out of action in brief of this country, and is known periment, their very newness comthroughout America, for few visitors to the National Capital fail to attend its summer concerts in the open air, or its winter concerts at plus capital. The New World needthe Marine Barracks.

Increase of pay for the members of this band is necessary if it is to maintain its high musical standards. Increase of pay for the members In his annual report Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, tells why. Formerly the band's members were permitted to supplement their meager Govern- as the political. Thus America was those principles the Austro-German ment pay by playing at private functions. But the unions have protested successfully against this practice, and now it is hard to get mu-

The fact that the band is made up of enlisted men has given it an advantage in the rendition of the sort of music other bands seldom atempt. Rehearsals may be had daily, while members of private bands frequent. Out of the Marine Band Here is both the meaning of the have come such musicians as Sousa, Hewey board's demand for a navy Pryor, Herbert, and others of note. Congress will earn the gratitude of Washington, as well as of the nation, band to maintain its best traditions.

Every now and then somebody yesterday with today, last year with mand for a navy equal to the best, this year; to suggest, no matter good deal of imagination to glimpse the past. the Pacific, and the Gulf, we could never hope to build and maintain the countless warships needed to tieth-century progress is a decade hence.

The possibilities of a decade hence.

We have yet to see a better examble of the irony of it than in the leighteen had losses. stretched seaboards on the Atlantic, the possibilities of a decade hence. the countless warships needed to tieth-century progress is commonly case of the English innkeeper to is

ments which are a natural guarantee business man, will point this moral. of peace with Great Britain, there is, A few years ago the head of the the millions of British soldiers who and special discounts. moreover, Canada, along our north- General Motors Company announced are paid to see how many Germans ern border, to serve as a constant that he planned to produce 50,000 they can kill! hostage against war from the United automobiles in the succeeding year, which was 1909. He had the facili-But there are no such considera- ties to do it; and the announcement would be no use for others doing any

These fearful competitors went so

maval power then and there, and, The General Motors man only strategically necessary.

following that, drive his commerce laughed. He told them that they off the Seven Seas exactly as the wouldn't have enough ars to go British have done with Germany. around, and added that "in ten years the country will be taking a

million cars a year." Then everybody knew he was

He wasn't wild; but his facts were on askew. He promised that the lion cars in a year. He underestimated the development of the business. The country will turn out a

The man who was the country's wanton attack-this paper will not most enthusiastic bull on the motor industry underestimated hopelessly. The same is true of about everything in this country. A few years ago it was positively announced on the best authority that the limit of wheat production had been reached. It has doubled, approximately, since that time, yet the capacity to consume is such that prices are higher.

> Go the rounds of industry and it seems to be the rule that business increases, not in the arithmetical ratio of population, but in something like a geometric ratio. There is a rule, not yet developed and demonstrated by any scientist of economics, that governs this development. It ought to be worked out by some present day Adam Smith. It might enable people without imaginations to apply plain mathematics and get a conception of the rate at which the world is going

PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTISTS

Not long ago there sat in Washington a congress of the fiscal experts of the Western Hemisphere, called together to consider problems peculiar to the New World, though arising out of Old World conditions. That gathering directed thought to to a new set of circumstances dif-

The idea that the nations of the Western Hemisphere have many things peculiarly in common, and at the same time are sharply to be distinguished in interest and institutions from the European system, has been getting firmly established in recent time. There was a long period when, despite the obvious similarities among all these new nations pelled them to rely on Europe for the means necessary to development. Europe was the storehouse of sured, and could only get it there.

So there developed an economic Europe that had lost colonies in the raising of \$13,000,000 and provided for the distribution of \$500,000 in prizes in the distribution of \$500,000 in prizes in the distribution of \$500,000 in prizes in the distribution of \$500,000 in prize was always better off as the economic leged to amount to \$102,000." was better off as the economic guardian than it had previously been that the law prohibits the mailing tied by a new and more subtle bond to the destinies of the mother continent. Inevitably, the commercial intimacy was accompanied by a steady development of intellectual and social relationships which, because they were not marred by political differences, became the more

Europe's war rudely interfered with these long-established relation- Despite War Production in Unitships. The Americas were thrown must be paid for rehearsals, and the as never before on their own rerehearsals, accordingly, are not so sources of both neighborship and finance. The lesser countries have been driven to the United States for necessaries formerly obtained from Europe; for credit, cash, and goods. Now, in the Pan-American Scientific If we are not going to have a navy by doing its share in helping the Congress, is seen the next evolution such by the Department of Commerce of this new intimacy; its projection before and since the outbreak of the into the intellectual and scientific THE MOTOR INDUSTRY MARVEL field, where doubtless it will be found to produce even more definite, sympathetic, and lasting intimacies. with a working memory turns up In this regard the scientific gatherto remind the country of the ing that opens today with delegawonders of progress; o compare tions from a score and more of American nations, takes on an importance certainly not second to manufacture is the main reason for we do not take it that this refers how modestly, that it requires a that of any Pan-American event of

> whom has been awarded \$100 and a istered aliens. And then to think of

> The public, heartily tired of the quabblings and bickerings of the welcome peace in the baseball world. Next spring "Play ball!" will be sounded in all its old glory unmarred by the discords that have intruded on the game in the last two years. For which all will give deep thanks.

cupying such territory as proves held

POSTOFFICE LAWS

Enforcement of Regulations Are More Protection Against False Advertisers.

Strict enforcement of the law is having a deterrent effect upon many pro moters who have hitherto relied upon schemes to defraud through the mails according to the annual report of Solicitor W. H. Lamar, of the Postoffice

The solicitor says: "A direct service of genuine benefit to the public has been rendered in climinating to a large detree the elements of fraud in the conduct of business in which the mails are used. This result has been obtained in two ways: First, by a continuance of the vigilant and aggressive campaign to bar the mails to mail order swindlers and fraudulent promoters which was decided upon at the outset of this Administration; and, second, by co-opera tion with associations of publishers and advertisers, which has resulted in an unprecedented raising of advertising standards throughout the country. There is no doubt that very largely through the efforts o fthis office strong public sentiment has been developed in favor of honest advertising which is shared alike by legitimate business and by members of the general

Schemes Less Flagrant.

"Strict enforcement of the fraud or der law is having its effect," the Solicitor continues, "and schemes now brought to the attention of the office years of the Administration.

"Another and very striking effect of the policy of this Administration with respect to fraudulent operation through the mails is that the leading organizations of advertising men and newspaper proprietors throughout the country have inaugurated and are now actively carrying out plans to 'clean up' all false and fraudulent advertising. It is strongly urged by those behind this movement that the public will have more faith in adve-tising matter generally and that will patronize the advertising c unins to a greater extent when a vertisements are uniformly hone: and that the standing of the news papers themselves will soon be rated by the character of the advertise ments they carry. Many newspaper: and magazines now make it a rul-to accept none but absolutely clear clean and true advertisements, and some papers even go so far as to guarantee the truth of the representations contained in their advertisements and t offer to reimburse anyone defraude-by having placed reliance upon them

In New Guises.

The lottery, however, thrives still it "These," the report exnew guises. plains, "are of such infinite variety that their description would be an endless task. They range from the simple raffle for small sums to the most stupendous entterprises involving hundred of thousands of dollars each, and, asid. of thousands of dollars each, and, asid-from the lottery feature, many of the abound in frand. Included among the latter are su-called bond investment latter are so-called dunning postcards. The time-honored in

IS GOOD AS SILK

ed States Is Still in Excellent Shape.

The housery industry of this country is "in a pretty sound and health; says a special report sued by the Department of Commerce

ed there has been a great increac in he hostery production within the nited State and before the wi-here had been a rieady betterment This nation likes to wear seamless hostery, according to the investiga-tion of the department's bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. "No less than 90 per cent of the lastery manufactured here is seam-less," the report says. "Low cost of

its position in the market."
The study just completed by the deuded seventy-three included

since 1905 horiery imports have fallen off more than '0 per cent. returns, and allowances, extra dating, and special discounts. They have been prevalent for years, and as time goes or they have been prevalent for years, and as time goes or they have been prevalent for years. on they are increasing rather than diminishing. All hosiery manufacturers complain of the practices, but they have never taken any positive steps b eliminate them, the report states

For Local Boy Scouts

tion should of Washington will engage a a "man hunt" on New Year Day, and ach little trooper has been ordered to The prepared with rope."

From the orders sent out from head-quarters the whole affair seems to be shrouded in mystery, and few details

stioned as to their observations alon-

Kaiser Wins Overland DECREASE IN PRICES FOILING SWINDLERS Route to Place in Sun

But Seas Remain Shut to Austro-Germans, While Economic Distress and Food Scarcity Are Exerting Pronounced Pressure-Mason Reviews Year in War.

> By J. W. T. MASON. in September, but without success. The Germans lost a few miles of trenches but they were able to check the enemy before the drives threatened to compel a general retirement toward the German frontier. The

NEW YORK, Dec. 27,-Germany has in won the overland pathway to her place in the sun, as the close of the fighting of 1915 merges into the second winter of the European war. But the seas still remain shut to the Austro-Germans, and economic distress and food scarcity are exerting a more pronounced pressure for peace in the central empires than among the other belligerent na-

tions. The primary cause of the war has been lost this year to both of the original participants. The conflict began over the irreconcilable Balkan differnces of Russia and Austria-Hungary. Each power wanted to be supreme in southeastern Europe. The end of the fighting in 1915 finds Russia held in check beyond the Balkan border, while Austria-Hungary is playing a minor military part in Serbia under the direction of Marshal von Mackensen and the German general staff. German influnces are now dominant in the Balkans. The Kaiser has wrested the first prize of the war from the Slavs themselves. and from his own southern ally as well.

From Berlin to Bagdad.

Bulgaria's entrance into the conflict on the side of the Germans has been the year's most important development are not so flagrantly fraudulent as The military consequences which have those presented during the preceding followed Bulgaria's action have given to the Germans a clear road from Berlin to Bagdad. The Mesopotamian metrop olis has long been marked by German statesmen to become the Berlin of the middle east and the center of Germany's place in the sun.

The year's events having opened for Germany the rear entrance into Bagdad, the Kaiser must continue to fight to the point of exhaustion for permanent permanents of the point to the point of exhaustion for perma-nent possession of this precious right of The British fleet can prevent Ger many from expanding overseas, block the road to the new the eason for Germany's interest in Bag after

expedition twelve months' toll northward through Mesopotamia from the Persian gulf, is to enter Ragdad by the But the Turks under Gernow trying to front door. But the Turks under Ger-man leadership have thrust the invaders ninety miles to the south of Bagdad, and the city at the close of the year-remains safe for the Germans. Never-theless, during the year's fighting the British have captured the Garden of Eden and other territory between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, greatly de-sired by Germany. If the German sired by Germany. If the German dream of a Germanic empire in the middle east is to come true, the district between Bagdad and the Garden of Eden, 250 miles to the south, must either be won by a new military offen-sive, or purchased in the peace conference after the war.

Balkan Odds Favor Germans.

The military developments of the year nake it certain that the Russian bear will not be able to take his drink of warm water at the Persion gulf; and little less than a miracle must now hap pen to give the Czar Constantinople for an outlet to the unfrozen seas. British effort to enter Constantinople by nay of the Gallipeli peninsula has fai ed during the year, and Great Britain s now reluctant to undertake a second costly experiment in southeastern Eu-Russia's sake. The ease with the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians have been able to overrun Serble apparently has been due to Great Brit atin's disinclination to risk wasting her strength in a major Balkan offensive. The odds all favor the Germanic allies

disinclination to risk wasting her the in a major Balkan offensive, dis all favor the Germanic allies as Balkans because of their unimble black of communication.

Is hinterest in the Balkan cambia primarily due to its hearing is primarily due to its hearing. In colon Woman's Relief Corps, was visit to the Levant during the system of the veer and his quiets. peded lines of communication. Pritish interest in the Balkan cam pairs is primarily due to its hearing on the security of Egypt. Lord Kitchon the security of Egypt. Lord Alten-ener's visit to the Levant during the latter part of the year and his quie's return, seem to have created a belief in London that Egypt is not in any immediate jeopardy. The Eritish now immediate jeorardy. The British now apparently have concluded that Egypt can be better defended along the Suez Canal than in the Balkans. The adventage of communication, which the Germans courses in the Balkans, would pass to the British if the Germans course the British is the Germans course the British course the British if the Germans course the British cours o the British if the Geriris were to attempt an crossing the desert to desert to British if the Geriris were to attempt an crossing the desert to Club, art section of Twentieth Century Club, at home of Mrs. Ward, 1769 columbia road, 3 p. m. ans and furis were to attempt an offensive by crost the cast of Sucz.

Czar Presses England.

The Russians, however, are urgently pressing Great Britain to pursue the Salkan campuign. Otherwise, the Czar will probably be the war's principal loser. His own troops, waiting, as the year ends, to invade Bulgaria by way of Loumania, can hardly prove equal to the task, unassisted The Austro-Germans, Bulgarians, and Turks have certainly 700,000 available for Balkan operations and this force might possibly be increased to a million. Unquestionably differ eners of opinion have arisen among the allies during the year because of divergent Ballian military policies
The conflictive interests have no policies The conflicting interests have no been reconciled in detail as the year

Russia's defeat on her own soil by he combited Austro-Hunzarian and ierman offensives this summer was not sofficiently decisive to cause the German har to sue for a separate peace r part of his armies, and although is removed from his command be use of the loss of Galicia and the stula defenses, he prevented the aiser from compelling the Czar to surrender. The Russian military fall-ure was followed by the suppression of the duma, the popular legislative body, and the council of the empire. the burequeratic legislative house. The Czar is now governing by flat as complete autograt, relying neither people themselves ner on the The year has seen no change of im

ortance front. The French in Champagne, and the French and British in Artols attempted to develop a simultaneous major offensive during the last week

American shipping was sent.

One Year Ago Today in the War

President Wilson's first note protesting British interference with

Russ'a claimed to have routed two Austrian armies in the Car-

Germany informed the United States that certain American consuls in Belgium were distasteful to Germany and must be with-

experiment

howed that the German trenches ar

not impregnable, but also revealed the fact that the Anglo-French gen-

eral staffs have not solved the prob-lem of following up one successful attack by another in the face of Ger-

attack by another in the face of Ger-man artillery.

Italy's entrance into the war this year has had disappointing results for Great-Britain, Russia, and France. The Italians, after seven months' fighting, have not gained as much territory as Austria offered to cede last spring in exchange for Italy's benevolent neutral-

ty. The principal factor working against Italian success has been the superiority which trench warfare gives on the defensive. The

Roman government is now facing seri-ous though subdued criticism at home.

as the year ends, there are reports that

pressure is being exerted in favor of

dgned an agreement with the other nembers of the quadruple entente not

to make a separate peace, but if Signor Giolitti were to be made prime min-ister, he would undoubtedly use his in-

fluence for peace at the carliest mo

Financial Situation Serious.

The financial situation among all the

beiligerents has steadily grown more

and more serious as the expenses of the conflict during the year have cease-lessly mounted. The total daily cost of the war is now about \$5,000,000, two-

thirds of which is being paid by the quadruple entente, and one-third by Germany and her allies. The British,

who have been most lavish in their

payments, have also been the most sin-cere in facing the critical monetary problems of the war. Great Britain

problems of the war. Great Britain alone among the belligerents has begun to shoulder the financial burden of the conflict by accepting large war taxes. Elsewhere the war is prolonged almost

exclusively on borrowed money. It is probable that the exhaustion of golden bullets, and the accompanying danger

of economic disaster will be the prin cipal determining factors in bringing the war to an end. The food situation in Germany and

Austria-Hungary has become more seri-ous this year than last, but has not grown sufficiently hazardous to compet the Austro-Germans to accept peace.

As this year's fighting drew to an end, Dr. von Bethmann-Holweg, the Ger-man chancellor, declared in the reachs-

nance, announced also in the reachs-ag, that Germany's war expenses yould be paid by an indemnity collected

from the enemy. The year is closing without any disavowal from Berlin of Dr. Heifferich's intimation of conquest,

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM

IN CAPITAL TODAY

munication, election of officers; board of directors of Masonic and Eastern Star Home, Temple, No. 13, Eastern Star Home, Temple, No. 13, Eastern Star, Gid Fellows-Union, No. 11; Beacon, No. 15; Langdon, No. 26, election; Esther Re-bekah Lodge, No. 5. Knights of Pythias-Decatur, No. 3; Calan-the, No. 11, election

the No II, election Royal Areanum-National Council Christ

Amusements.

Tomorrow.

The Musical Thought of chake Frank F. Marshall, before Read

meeting. American Negro Academy

. M. C. A., Twelfth street branch, 16:3 m. and 7:30 p. m. musi meeting. American Association fo

Labor Legislation, Shoreham, 10 a. m. ifteenth annual Christmas entertainment

Washington Railway and Electric employes,

National Theater, 2 p. in.
decting, Central High School Alumni Asso

Meeting, Central High School Alumni Association, in school, 7 p. m.
Annual meeting, American Society of International Law, Pan American Prion, 8 p. m.
Meeting, North Capitol and Eckington Citizens' Association, Matthew G. Emery School, 7:30 p. m.
Convention, American Civic Association, New Willard, 10 a. m.
Convention, International Congress of Americanists, New National Museum, 10 a. m.
Masonie Acaela, No. 18, Hiram, No. 16, special; Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine, election, Electa, No. 2, Bethlebum, No. 7, Friendship, No. 17, St. John's Lodge, No. 18, Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows Washington, No. 6, Golden

Eastern Star.

Fellows Washington, No. 6. Golden
le, No. 21. Amity, No. 5. Fred D
art. No. 7. Encanimment, election

Chights of Pythias-Webster, No. 7, Ex-celsion, No. 14; Capital, No. 3, Myrtle No. 25, election.

No. 25, election.
Royal Arcanum Oriental Council
Saughters of Liberty Hope Council, No.
Christmas tree celebration.
New York Avenue Presbyterian Church,
Perplexing Situation, presented by C. I
Society of the church, S.D. m.

Comstock Studio, 8 p. m. benefit of Working Boys' Home

Connecticut avenue northwest

National 'Sybil, 8 p. m. Helasco- The Hawk '8:20 p. m. Poll's-"Under Cover," 2:15 and 8 p.

Gayety - Hurlesque, 2:1, and 8:15 p. m.

"The Revolt."

offensive purposes in view

Majority of Increases Were in Farm Products and Food Groups.

markets to American consumers and the increased demand created for many products of this country resultant from the United States, as measured by the aggregate value in exchange of 340 representative commodities, were nearly 1 fact is set forth in a report published today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

In four groups comprised of cloths and clothing, fuel and lighting, metals and metal products, and lumber mid-building materials, more than half of the commodities decreased in price from 1913 to 1914. A majority of the articles which increased in price be-tween 1913 and 1914 belong to the tarm products and food groups. Of the 340 series of prices obtained by the bureau for the two years, 122 series showed an increase between these years, 154 showed a decrease, while no change occurred in the case of 64 series

Violent Fluctuations.

report shows that violent fluctu ations took place during 1914 in the prices of many commodities, particularly food stuffs. Comparing the lowest with the highest average monthly price within the year for those articles showing a net increase, it is seen that granulated sugar varied \$1 per cent; c. 79 per cent; opium, 63 per cent per cent; glycerin, 37 per cent wheat in Minneapolis, 36 per cent; con-tract corn in Chicago, 32 per cent; and oats, 31 per cent. Of the articles for which a net decline in price for the year is reported, cotton in New Or-leans shows a variation of 50 per cent between the highest and the lowest average monthly price; crude petro-leum, 42 per cent; cotton-seed oil, 31 per cent; linsaed oil, 25 per cent; and 25 per cent; and ingot copper, 24 per cent

ARMY LEAGUE URGES CITIZEN SOLDIERY

Compulsory Training for All Young Men Suggested in Resolutions.

the Austro-Germans to accent peace. It is a contributing cause, nevertheless, to the persistent desire for peace which is more apparent in Germany as the year closes than anywhere else. A nation which will consent to live on half rations indefinitely if it is fighting a defensive war, may refuse a long curtailment of food if the government has offensive purposes in view. Legislation by Congress providing for enrollment for compulsory raining of all young men of the agf eighteen each year is urged in resolutions adopted by the Army League of the United States, of which Robert Shaw Oliver, of Washington, is presi-

man chancellor, declared in the reachs-tag that Germany was fighting a de-fensive war to prevent herself being crushed by the allies. But, last August. Dr. Helfferich, the German minister of The enrollment of young men o eighteen will give the army a list of 996,000 men to draw from, based on cen sus returns of 1910. Out of this number 167,000 each year will be urged to volunteer for military training. If this full number does not volunteer, the legisation urged by the Army League would empower the Secretary of War to fill the required quota by conscription Members of the organized militia would

In a statement accompanying the reaolutions, General Oliver said:
"A careful study of expert opinion would appear to require, for the defense of our overseas possessions, a regular army of at least 80,000 men-such a force, when divided between the Panama Canal zone, Alaska, the Phil-ippines, Hawasian Islands, Porto Rico and other navy bases, could hardly considered excessive even by the treme 'little army men.'

The regular army at home would be skeletonized to train the citizen sol-diery, and, for that purpose, distributed in a number of division districts. Every in a number of division districts. Every branch of the mobile army constituting a division would be included in each of these units. About 700 regulars would be included in each district. A complete division would be built up in three years by enlisting each year about 7,000 young men 18 years old in each district. Twenty-five districts would then supply a force of 500,000. "There would always be 500,000 of the reserve. This would mean the training of 167,000 men each year, with the colors and in the schools. These men should receive army pay for that number the first year, two weeks the second and third years, or thirteen months in all. "It is hoped that a sufficient number would volunteer for active service, but. failing that, the quota required would tilled from the enrolled list in each The legislation required is entirely within the constitutional power of Co

896,000 men of 18 in the United States, so that it seems reasonable to believe that only comparatively few would have o be drawn for compulsory military

Church Will Cremate Evidences of Its Debt

At a "cremation service" papers representing liquidated debts will be burned in a casket as a feature of the Jubilee services at Wesleyan Pentecostal Church. Large amounts were fiven hist night toward the liquida-tion of the debt. A table was placed in front of the pulpit and after members had placed their offerings upon it the otal was \$601.65 The Roy. H. B. Hosley, pastor, spoke of the progress made during the thirteen years of his pastorate.

Madame Mountford At Terminal Y. M. C. A.

Madame Lydla von Finklestein Mount-ord, of Palestine, delivered an address sefore the Terminal V. M. C. A. yester-day afternoon, Madeine Mountford, ternoon. Madeine and Bib-a recognized authority on Bibday afternoon. leal history, spoke on "The First hristmas," and exhibited a collection of robes and gowns of the types used in the Holy Land nineteen centuries ago. The address was a part of a special Christinas program, during which music was rendered by the Terminal Y. M. C.

Heart Disease Caused Miss Wiggin's Death

A certificate of death due to heart disease was issued this morning in Coroner Nevitt, who was called converning the audden death of Miss Lillian Wiggin, lifty-five years old, of blast Orange, N. J. at the Hotel Buckingham. Coroner Nevitt learned that Miss Wig gir came here to attend the recent suf frage convention, and that she had been stricken late yesterday afternoon.